

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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NUMBER 49

## THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MAY 5.

### LET MR. VOORHEES RESIGN.

Last Tuesday in the senate, when Mr. Ingalls had Mr. Voorhees under the lash, the following answer of the latter to the charges made against him, is found in the report of the speeches:

Mr. Voorhees said that if the gentleman from Kansas would file one single vote that he had cast against the movement of soldiers it would resign his seat in the senate. The senator said that he (Mr. Voorhees) was an object of his contempt. The senator said that he (Mr. Voorhees) had issued a proclamation in 1861 that he would not vote for slavery.

This is a bold statement for Mr. Voorhees to make in face of the fact that he was a notorious copperhead from the beginning to the end of the war. But let us see how Mr. Voorhees states it comes to the facts.

In February, 1862, a bill was introduced in the house of representatives to issue \$150,000,000 of legal tender notes for the purpose of carrying on the war. It received almost unanimous support of the republicans, and the opposition of the democrats.

On this bill Mr. Voorhees voted NO. On the bill to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt—

Mr. Voorhees voted NO.

In 1862 a bill was introduced in the house providing for additional revenue with which to pay the expenses of the government.

On this bill Mr. Voorhees voted NO.

On the national currency bill of 1863, Mr. Voorhees would not vote.

In 1863 there was a bill introduced in the house of representatives to issue \$100,000,000 of treasury notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, with which to pay the army.

On this bill Mr. Voorhees voted NO. It would have been well for Mr. Voorhees, had he voted for the appropriations with which to carry on the war and to pay bounties and pensions, to tell the senate the particular instances in which he cast his vote for such appropriations. It would likewise be well for him to tell why he evaded so important a vote as that of the national currency act of 1863, and how he voted in 1861 to create \$400,000,000 of bonds.

The proof is against Mr. Voorhees, and therefore let him keep his promises and resign.

### PRIVATE SOLDIERS TO THE FRONT.

The nomination of Private Joe Fifer for governor of Illinois, brings to mind the fact that Governor Foraker of Ohio, also served in the war of the rebellion as a private; and it is possible, and in fact it is becoming probable, that our friend Hoard, who was also a private in the army, will become governor of Wisconsin. It is refreshing in times like these to see that the men who held very humble positions in the late war are coming to the front.

There is a good deal of pathos in the life of "Private Joe" Fifer, whom the republicans have nominated for governor of Illinois. The story of his only life is worthy of being studied by every young man who is starting in life, poor and without influential friends. It is said that Mr. Fifer's early home was a log cabin in McLean county. His youth was spent in the rough, hard work of farming, diversified only by the equally hard labor of brick masonry, which trade he learned, helping his father earn subsistence for the family, and by picking up such bits of education as could be had at a district school in winter. The outbreak of the war found him in these humble circumstances. Along with the other country boys he and his brother walked to Bloomington and enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois. His brother never came back. He himself served over three years in the ranks, doing what one must do for the safety of the Union, as he had not the opportunity to do more. After the fall of Vicksburg he was shot through the body. It was a desperate wound, and ice alone could save it from mortification. His fellow-comrade, Jonathan Lott, who had served by his side, volunteered to go through the rough, dangerous country—a journey of fifty miles—for it, and saved it. If Jonathan Lott is still living he will deserve remembrance at the hands of the next governor. When his three years of service closed "Private Joe" determined to have an education, and he earned it by collecting taxes, cutting and selling cordwood, and laying bricks. He fitted himself for law by his own exertions.

Mr. Fifer has been very successful, but not more so than thousands of young men could be if they would make up their minds to start out in life with the same character and indomitable resolution that have honored the lives of Foraker, Fifer, and Hoard.

### THE ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE

The national anti-saloon conference closed its session in New York on Friday. Twenty states and two territories were represented. The meeting was a very successful one. It was held for the purpose of furthering a movement to rid society and politics of the saloon. In this the conference had the sympathy of thousands of republicans and scores of the leading public men in the republican party. Among the letters read is the following:

Senators—*I hope the proceedings of the conference will be marked by wisdom and courage.*

Senator Hawley—I cordially sympathize with your efforts.

Senator Evans—I hope your efforts for the benefit of the republicans party in its entreaty against liquor saloon politics will triumph.

Senator Sherman—I certainly would support all reasonable measures tending

to restrain the evils that confessedly flow from the sale of liquor in the saloon. Senator Edmonds—I hope the conference will be successful and that the movement will result in a speedy triumph.

Ex-Senator Garrison—There may have been a time in the past when the reform party in Indiana had alliance with the liquor interests, but when the platform of the last state convention was read and received with cheering by the great masses who heard it, any alliance between the party and the liquor league was severed at once and forever.

Mr. Frank C. Haddock of Iowa, son of the martyr Haddock, was present and made an impressive speech, in which he said that the republican party was an instrument in the hands of God by which the saloon would be destroyed, just as slavery was destroyed. There is something in the remarks on which the third party prohibitionists should seriously ponder.

Mrs. Ellen J. Foster, the noted temperance orator, who is a powerful speaker and a bold advocate of the temperance cause, made the chief speech of the meeting. The platform adopted regarded the saloon as a common and malignant foe of civilization in America, and as a public enemy which should be abolished; the rapid growth of anti-saloon sentiment in many states was highly commended; people should have the right and opportunity of deciding how and when saloons shall be suppressed, speaks in the highest terms of the republican party, past, present and future; demands of the republican national convention that the platform contain a declaration of hostility to the saloon. A resolution offered by Albert Griffin, of Ohio, urged all women to give support to the republican party wherever it stands for the protection of the home against the saloon, was unanimously adopted.

We are told that those who wear domestic wools do not pay the tariff on imported wools. No, they do not; but they pay a big price for cotton shoddy called wool. If our 60,000,000 people depend on the American wool they would freeze to death before Christmas.—*Omaha World.*

This is the usual democratic lie which has been relayed by the democratic papers and the Chicago Tribune for months. There were 350,000,000 pounds of wool grown in the United States in 1887. It was worth \$77,000,000. It is a fibel on the mills of this country to say that they produce shoddy at a big price. There are woolen mills in Wisconsin, and they can be found in every northern state, that produce the very best article of woolen cloth at low prices. Shoddy is only produced when the market demands that kind of goods which match the pauper labor wages of Europe. A shoddy suit of clothes can be bought for from \$5 to \$7, but a good suit, made of American wool and manufactured by American looms, that will wear equal to anything produced in Europe for the same price, can be bought for from \$14 to \$20.

Some democratic papers have been claiming Mr. Guenther as a tariff reformer who would likely vote for the Mills bill. In the report of the debate on the tariff bill on Friday, Mr. Guenther said he was in favor of revision of the tariff, but he wanted it revised by its friends, not by its foes. He wanted to protect everything American. He wanted the standard of wages kept up, not lowered. He was in favor of restoring the wool tariff of 1887. He was a firm believer in a tariff which not only supplied means for the expenses of the government but at the same time built up and encouraged home manufacture, developed the inexhaustible resources of the country and gave employment to millions of our people. While he deplored the condition of the workingmen of the country of his birth he did not feel called upon as an American to give aid to them at the expense of the laboring people of America. The democrats won't find much consolation in Mr. Guenther's position.

There is a story told by a Chicago paper that in early days Mr. Judd, who is now postmaster of that city, was a lawyer and a poor man came to him and said he had a case to try. Mr. Judd listened to him, took a retainer, and in the legal course of time it came to trial. It was a tedious one, and in the end Mr. Judd was victorious. The other side took an appeal and on retrial defeated in the upper court. The years passed on and lawyer and client separated, and perhaps for awhile forgot one another. Later on the client became a lawyer himself and achieved success. There has been quite a change in the lives of those two men since that time. Mr. Judd will have to return to the organization, and say they are stronger in the world than ever.

The Straits Open.

McWayne, May 5.—A special cable

from Chicago says: A heavy easterly

wind Thursday night fanned the

straits at midnight, and the big fleet

that was caught by the storm was driven

to the West with the moving ice.

An immense grain fleet is going down,

but no sailing vessels have yet gone through.

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

## A FAMILY'S FATE.

Seven Persons Burned to Death on a Nebraska Farm.

## SOME FEARS OF FOUL PLAY.

No One Known to Exist—Their Remains Found in the Ruins of a Barn, Together with Those of Twenty-Five Head of Stock.

## SEVEN LIVES LOST.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5.—Several persons were burned to death early yesterday morning in a barn on a farm near Arlington, Neb. They are:

Mrs. Froese, who was a widow; Fred Grotzschens, her son-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. Grotzschens; Louis Grotzschens.

They all lived on the farm, and had no neighbors nearer than half a mile. Smoke was seen in Arlington, and a party of citizens went out to investigate. Upon arriving at the farm they found the barn destroyed, together with twenty-five head of stock. In the ruins, scattered among the dead horses and cattle, were the remains of the entire family.

No one knows how it happened. Some enmity in suspicion of foul play, but a majority incline to the belief that the barn took fire, perhaps through the act of an incendiary, and that the family rushed to rescue the live stock, and while attempting to loosen them were suffocated. The only survivor of the family is a daughter, who is away visiting.

Representative Engle, who was instrumental in breaking the recent deadlock over the Direct Tax bill, has been presented with a miniature lock and key by his Democratic associates.

At Newberry, Mich., Friday, Postmaster J. Stewart and his son Copley W. Houx, were arrested on an indictment for the discovery of a \$1,200 shortage in the accounts of the post office, and are in jail in full of \$2,000 bail. Stewart is also count

ing trial.

The dwelling was found to be in excellent order and the morning's work was well under way. Every thing goes to show that upon discovery of the fire in the barn a rush was made to save the lives of the animals and all were caught and smothered. The three children were young children should also have been caught in the flames. Theyoungest must have been carried thero by the mother in her excitement.

At the coroner's inquest no evidence was produced to show foul play. The verdict is that the fire was accidental. Louis Grotzschens, who was employed as a laborer on the farm and who also perished in the fire, is a hobo, and was the only one who could be recognized, the others being terribly burned.

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The funeral is set for May 7.

## HEAVY IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

Over 3,000 Immigrants Arrived at New York Friday—Hundreds Swamped.

New York, May 5.—Yesterday was a great day at Castle Garden. Immigrants arrived in the thousands, and so great was the crush, that the railroads decided not to sent out any immigrant train last night. They were compelled to this course because the immigrants, once in the girls, could not get back after getting to the docks which led them to the railroad depots, and the trains so great that the regular ones had to stay where they were packed in the garden. The number of immigrants landed was 5,000, as follows: Poland from Hamburg, 1,152; Rotterdam from Rotterdam, 377; Gulliver from Liverpool, 912; Brittanica from Liverpool, 912; Lessing, from Hamburg, 912; and Lahn, from Dusseldorf, 725. In addition the Rambler from Hamburg, with 1,282, arrived at Antwerp from Naples, with 1,282, arrived at Antwerp, and remained on shipboard overnight. The grand total of immigrants arriving yesterday was thus 7,610, the third greatest day since the Immigration Commission was started. The record for the year up to date is 121,773, an increase of 1,255 over the same period last year. Directors of the Immigrant arrivals on the Lossing and Polk, and the Petermann and Poles for the coal mines and unfinshed railroads of Pennsylvania. The Rotterdam immigrants were Hollanders, big families and having the farming lands of Michigan for their destination. The Gallic and Brittanica's new comes were Irish and Scandinavians. The former will locate hereabouts, while the New will locate hereabouts, while the New

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Englanders will go to the garden, and remain on shipboard overnight. The grand total of immigrants arriving yesterday was thus 7,610, the third greatest day

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# THE GAZETTE

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

& LOCAL MATTERS.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 8,500.

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WEEKLY—per year, in advance..... 1.50  
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THE GAZETTE  
Is the best advertising medium in Southern Wisconsin, and our rates are based on our circulation, and are cheap when so considered. Prices for advertising, etc., will be given according to the character of the advertisement furnished on application.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

APRIL 18, 1883.

## BRIEFLETS.

—Dr. O. P. Robinson's condition is considerably improved.

—Street Commissioner Brown is reported to-day as somewhat better.

—Golling's restaurant has been much improved, fresh paint and new furnishings.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Kimberly started to-day for a week's visit with friends in other cities.

—Valentine Bros.' students were photographed by Turner at the court house this afternoon.

—The many friends of Mr. Thomas Hemmens will be pleased to learn that he is better to-day.

—Silk umbrellas purchased from A. H. Hall & Co. will be engraved by them without extra charge.

—Spring has undoubtedly come. Two or three of the high school graduating classes are already written.

—The facilities for work in the bread room of Colvin's west side bakery are considerably improved.

—The young ladies have arranged an attractive programme for the musical next Tuesday evening. Go and hear it.

—Superintendent Keyes will begin examining the high school class of '88 for their county teachers' certificates on Monday.

—Several from the Children's Musical Society will take part in the parlor concert at J. L. Ford's next Tuesday evening.

—The young ladies of the Congregational church will give a musical at the residence of J. L. Ford, Madison street, next Tuesday evening. All are cordially invited.

—The old blocks and refuse dirt is about all removed from West Milwaukee street. The old plank will now be removed and the road bed prepared for the new pavement.

—The corn exchange meat market of C. H. Keck is well supplied with choice meats. He has spring lamb and veal and cuts of good steak as can be found in any market in the state.

—There are now one hundred and sixteen telephones in use in the city. Mr. Richardson, the local manager, states that when one more telephone is added to this number, his office will have to be enlarged.

—The Rev. Mr. Peake, pastor of Court Street church, will deliver the first of a series of lectures to-morrow evening. The Pulpit and the People is the subject of the first lecture. The question will be discussed from an advanced standpoint.

—A surgical operation was performed at the city hospital yesterday by Dr. Palmer, and another one to-day, both patients were ladies, the first residing in Jefferson county, and the latter in Baraboo. They will remain at the hospital for further treatment.

—The strawberry festival to be given by the Woman's Exchange at their rooms on South Main street next Monday evening, will be the first of the season, and will no doubt be liberally patronized. Strawberries and cream will be served from six to ten o'clock.

—The two strokes of the fire bell at 9:35 this forenoon brought the fire department "to the front." The indicators at the engine houses announced that the alarm came from box "11," and was false, there being no such number. The boys did not make the run.

—A large number of young people assembled at La Prairie Grange hall last evening and enjoyed a leap year party under the management of the young ladies connected with the grange. A number of young people from the city were present and participated in the dance.

—Miss Ella Crot, who was valedictorian in the Janesville high school class of '86, has been employed on a three years contract as teacher in the public schools of Leekers, Iowa. Her salary will be \$47.50 a month the first year, \$50 the second year, and \$55 the third year.

—Mr. A. F. Townsend, of Magnolia, delivered his '87 crop of tobacco (4½ acres) to-day to Sutter Bros., of Orfordville. He received for this crop the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars, and considers it a very good return from four and one-half acres of land.

—Fourth of July is already beginning to make itself felt. The flags and banners that were received to-day at J. A. Denison's from New York gave the store a patriotic aspect. Besides the lanterns and flags for the Fourth there were a large number of decorative designs suitable for Memorial Day which will well repay inspection.

—For a genuine, healthy and prosperous banking institution, the reader is referred to the official report of the condition of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, published in this evening's Gazette. It is one of the live institutions of the city, and the large business transacted over its counters demonstrates more than words the confidence of the people have in its management.

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## CASES BEFORE THE COURT.

## ABSENCE OF LITTLE WESLEY.

Defendant McCloud denies having Had Anything to Do With Mrs. Kiebler.

Court House Employee Agitated by the Finding of a Bomb.

There has been an air of suppressed excitement around the court house ever since this morning. It all came from a discovery made by Janitor L. M. Nelson.

When Mr. Nelson approached the building about seven o'clock he saw lying on the sidewalk, against the outer door, a two-foot piece of large gas pipe. At one end of the pipe were the ashes from a piece of blasting fuse.

"Hello," remarked Janitor Nelson as he shied off a little, "somebody's been trying to blow up the court house."

It was evident there was no immediate danger, however, as he picked up the bomb and examined it. Into each end of the pipe a solid wooden plug had been driven. One of these plugs was pierced by a quarter-inch auger hole and through this hole passed the fuse. It had been encased in the shell of a hollow rubber pen-holder and this shell was what had prevented the explosion.

When the fuse was lighted it was done in a great hurry and powder was left in the pen-holder to communicate fire to that which filled the pipe. Consequently the fuse had burned out but the powder was still untouched.

The motive of whoever made the bomb is a mystery. Had the explosion occurred as expected it might have blown down the door or injured the brick work but anything more than that would have been impossible. In all probability the thing was intended for a scare.

The courts to-day, with the exception of the circuit, have been very quiet. In the circuit, of course, the Kleber-McCloud case is still being heard. Defendant McCloud has been on the stand ever since morning. He flatly denies that he has been with Mrs. Kiebler ever since her last prayer, and our last tears, when

she died.

—JAMES WILSON HALEY.

## A SWAMPY HOLE.

## HIS APPRECIATION OF ART IN NATURE WAS NOT WELL DEVELOPED.

An American traveler while in Venice met a man dressed in the unmistakable "fancy" of the Mississippi river bottoms.

"Ah," said the traveler, approaching the southerner, "I am not acquainted with you, but I am glad to see you, for I know you are from my country."

"I am from Mississippi."

"I know it," said the traveler extending his hand. "What do you think of Venice?"

"Well, I don't reckon I oughter express my opinion, fur I didn't get here until yester'day, but the overfall as heaint had a chance to see the town, but as the water pears to be on a stand now I reckon it'll be goin' down pretty soon, an' I low when she starts she'll go down right smart."

"My gracious, mae, this is not an overfall."

"Then it's about lively a freshet as ever I seed. In our country, when we have to paddle 'round the streets in canoe, we call it a pooy good overfall."

"You don't understand. This is Venice and the water is always here."

"You don't say so. An' does the government issue rations to all the folks?"

"Of course not. This town was built this way—"

"Well, that thought be, but I call it a overfall all the same; but if it ain't going to fall enough for me to see the town, I reckon I'd better go. This is the blankest swamp I ever seed." —Ex-Change.

## TO SAVE THE CORN EXCHANGE.

## A SPECIAL: Council Meeting Under Discussion.

Said a west-side elderman this morning: "I shouldn't be surprised if a special meeting of the council would be called to consider the paving of the Corn Exchange square. The highway, street and bridge committee think that it should be paved, but don't like to take the responsibility on their own shoulders."

The plan proposed was to remove the carbing and the stone sidewalk and make the square a part of Milwaukee street.

A raised crossing would be laid where the sidewalk now is, but otherwise the surface of street and square would be identical.

The plan is favored by Milwaukee street business men who think the square is a hindrance to all sides especially if there is to be a drinking fountain in the center, or if the square is to be used as a market place as the Business Men's Association now propose.

## VISITING THE PROMISED LAND.

## Southerners on the Ground Awaiting the Opening of an Indian Reservation.

Great Falls, Mont.—News of the opening of the Blackfoot reservation is awaited impatiently here and throughout Northern Montana. A large number of persons have gone to the reservation to locate ranches, mines and town sites. The desirable valleys are fairly covered with tents, the greatest rush apparently being to the Big Sandy, the famous hay grounds. Soldiers as well as civilians are on the grounds, and when news comes that the bill is signed there is likely to be a rush. Billboard Valley, beyond Fort Missoula, is all staked off, and the tents of the squatters may be seen all along the valley of the Milk River. The Indians have located on the Big Mountain, which was located several years ago. It is understood that several parties are on hand watching to locate this mine, as well as to prospect for others.—Chicago Tribune.

## THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE J. H. CHASE.

The funeral services over the remains of the late J. H. Chase were held at the home of the deceased in the town of Fulton at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the Rev. W. F. Brown, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Besides the delegation of Odd Fellows from the city, there was a large attendance of neighbors and old settlers. At the close of the services the remains were brought to this city for interment at Oak Hill cemetery, the burial being in charge of the Odd Fellows and according to their beautiful ritual. Reaching Milton aviator on the way to the city, the funeral party was joined by the Janesville Odd Fellows Lodge 14 with other members, and escorted to the cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Volney Atwood, Alfred Dowler, Levi Canniff, Jerome J. W. Hodgeson and Thomas Matson.

Mr. Chase came to Rock county from New York state in 1845. Settling first in this city, he worked for a time at his trade, blacksmithing; afterwards engaging in farming in the town of Fulton. He leaves a wife and six children, three sons and three daughters. The sons reside in California, and one in Dakota. The son residing in Dakota, the three daughters, a sister—Mrs. Orrville Wright of Chicago—and a brother were present at the funeral. Besides the above relatives who are left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband, father and brother, a large circle of friends, who had learned to love the deceased in his lifetime, join with the family in their deep sorrow and extend the heartfelt sympathy of true friends.

Mr. Chase's death was quite sudden and unexpected. He was in the city last Saturday to obtain medicine for a cold; returning he was taken with pneumonia, terminating fatally on Tuesday evening.

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## POWER CITY FANCIES.

Passing Comment On Doings of the Week—News, Notes and Notions.

A Dog's Ear for Music—Boxed Umbrellas—Be Took Their Pictures.

Homespun.

Or homespun is the most decent worn clothing for the poor child. And when your espousal comes down, And such a spindly skein of brown From under pressure of a crown Were making my heart glad.

And women are the little skein That hold her slender feet; But when the heart of leuty June Is shaken by a merry tune, How light she trips beneath the moon, With steps so light, how sweet!

No glove is drawn upon the hand I clearly love to hold; But when the heart of leuty June Is shaken by a merry tune, How light she trips beneath the moon, With steps so light, how sweet!

What marvel if I love her true,

My little peasant last;

The very sun shines through

Dislike for her a special dew,

And brooks fringed with suds blue

Her footprints in the grass.

—Curtis May.

She and I.

They say that the weather is bad—that the snow

Lies thick on the ground, that the skies are

gray;

That the world is a mourning for Summer; I say,

That the Summer's noon closes the Winter's day;

That out in the city the wind's cold and moon,

But what do I care if the world's all awry?

For us the sun shines as we sit here alone,

For She is at work—and so am I!

They say that the world—that's to say people

It is;

Are teach'rous and false when they seem to

And the music of the mob, when you've striven

To win;

Is just like an iceberg—it's brilliant—and baro

That nothing is worth the trouble we give

That song sounds through when we're half

And with glaze;

But I am content with my life—as I live it.

For I am at work—and so is She.

They say that the world—wot's that—sort of

Now;

Lies hid to our hearts when we laugh; well—

—perhaps not;